

# TECHNICAL NOTES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEVADA

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TN - BIOLOGY - NV- 29

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Raccoon

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State Resource Conservationist

# TECHNICAL NOTES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WYOMING

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Biology No. 115

January 1986

Subject: RACCOON\*

## General

The raccoon (Procyon lotor) is a semiarboreal mammal most often associated with a deciduous treeland habitat, especially along streams and near lakes. Proximity to water appears to be an important factor in their habitat.

## Food Requirements

The raccoon is omnivorous, and the locality and seasonal availability of food determine to a large extent what foods are eaten. Food utilized includes fish, birds, small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects, oysters, clams, crayfish, nuts, berries, and seeds. Corn, sorghum, and other cultivated crops are especially desirable.

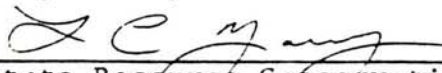
## Water Requirements

The raccoon requires sufficient amounts of water for drinking. Other studies found the average distance from areas utilized by raccoons to water to be 463.5 ft (140.5 m) and 409 ft (123.9 m) respectively. One mile (1.6 km) appeared to be the maximum distance raccoons traveled daily to satisfy their water requirements in Michigan.



RACCOON

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\*Information taken from Ecoregion M3113 Handbook and Habitat Suitability Index Models, Wildlife Species Narratives (literature searches), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, various dates between 1978-1985.